

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**  
**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**  
**Received up to 16th August, 1886.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 14th August, referring to the Home Rule question, says that riots have already occurred at

Home Rule question.

Dublin and Belfast, and that similar outbreaks are likely to take place at other cities in Ireland. It is rumoured that the Fenians in America are devising measures to give trouble to the British Government. The Irish difficulty is a very serious one, the like of which England has not had to encounter for many years. The *Hindustan* does not approve of these riots. True, the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's scheme must have annoyed the Irish, but they are not justified in creating disturbances. If they persist in their present conduct, they will forfeit the sympathy of the whole civilized world. They should maintain the agitation in a constitutional way and convince Englishmen of the justness of their cause. On the other hand, the *Hindustan* will advise Englishmen to accede to the wishes of the Irish and grant Home Rule to them, for which they have fully qualified themselves.

Circulation,  
165 copies.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Asdd* (Lucknow), of the 10th August, says that it appears from a private letter received by the editor from Simla that there is a talk in the high official circles there about the imposition of a tax on tobacco. The *Pioneer*, too, in an article in its issue of the 22nd July, referred to the subject. Unfortunately the use of tobacco has become universal among natives, both males and females. No less than ninety-nine per cent. of the native population use that narcotic drug in one shape or another. On the other hand, among Europeans the use of tobacco is confined to males, European ladies never consuming it. Hence it will be perceived that if the income-tax is replaced by a duty on tobacco, the new tax will press heavily only on natives. A European, who now pays Rs. 100 to Government on account of the income-tax, will hardly contribute one rupee to the Government treasury in the shape of duty on tobacco. Nothing could be more unjust than to introduce a tax which would fall only on one class of the community. Moreover, it should be remembered that, unlike opium, one can easily give up the use of tobacco in course of time. If a tax is levied on tobacco, its consumption will be reduced greatly in no time.

The same paper, referring to the proposed establishment of a Divisional Court at Lucknow in place of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, observes that the proposal is a good one, inasmuch as the supreme tribunal of justice in Oudh would be presided over by two instead of one Judge. But the measure is open to other objections. If the Judges of the Divisional Court disagree with each other in any case, they will have to refer that case to the Allahabad High Court. When such a reference is made to the High Court, will the vakils for the two parties to the suit be required to go to Allahabad in order to conduct the suit there, or will only the records be sent to that Court? In the former case, the parties



to the suit will be put to great inconvenience and expense, and in the latter the High Court will not have the advantage of hearing vakils. Moreover, the people of Oudh are naturally desirous that the supreme tribunal of justice in the province should be independent and should not be made an appendage of another Court. Hence the *Azad* is of opinion that a separate Chief Court should be established at Lucknow. The additional cost which the measure would involve could be recouped by the abolition of one or two Commissionerships.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th August, congratulates the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert on

Circulation,  
660 copies.

Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert. his appointment as Assistant Parliamentary Counsel, and remarks that during his residence in this country he has always shown sympathy with the children of the soil. He was the right hand of Lord Ripon during the controversy about that legislative enactment with which his name will always be associated, and for which he was greatly abused by his countrymen. His firmness on the occasion has won for him widespread popularity among natives, and it may be hoped that they will not allow him to leave the Indian shores without giving him some proofs of their high regard for him.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 13th August, advertising to the retirement of the Hon'ble

Circulation,  
165 copies.

Legal Membership. Mr. Ilbert and the appointment of Mr. Andrew Scoble to the Legal Membership in his place, observes that it would have been better if Government had elevated a native to the office. Natives have lately made great progress and should be appointed to some high offices.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 11th August, is glad to say that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But the newspaper will be doubly

Circulation,  
550 copies.

Establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.



glad if the Council will do substantial good to the country and will not prove to be a sham. It will not do to admit to the Council only subservient noblemen, but proper selections should be made in accordance with the wishes of all classes of the community.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Prayág Samdohar* (Allahabad), of the 11th August, with reference to the reduction of public expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is of opinion that the number of Members of the Board of Revenue should be reduced from two to one, and that the office of the Legal Remembrancer and the District Superintendentships of Police should be abolished. The tahsildars and their subordinates in the interior of districts are generally men who have received their education in indigenous Persian schools. They greatly oppress the agricultural classes, and, being men of bad habits, set bad examples to the people. It would be well if they were replaced by educated persons.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 14th August, referring to the subject of reduction of public expenditure, observes that it appears from the Panjáb Civil List that there are at present 73 Assistant Commissioners whose pay amount to Rs. 60,086 a month. There is now no need to have an Assistant Commissioner in every district. The Deputy Commissioners can conduct the administration of districts satisfactorily enough with the aid of Native Assistants. The writer is of opinion that the number of Assistant Commissioners should be reduced to 25, whose pay will not exceed Rs. 25,000 a month. This reduction would cause a saving of Rs. 35,000 a month. In that case, able and experienced Extra Assistant Commissioners may be invested with the powers of Assistant Commissioners.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Pâte Khán* (Lahore), of the 11th August, represents the Panjáb as a donkey carrying a number of unnecessary burdens, called



the extravagance of the Public Works Department, the cost of the new civil administration re-organization scheme, the high salaries of the Directors of Public Instruction and Agriculture, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Assistant District Superintendents of Police, &c.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

*The Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 11th August, in commenting upon the subject of reduction of public expenditure, observes that the committee appointed for the purpose consists almost entirely of Government officers, and that consequently it is not difficult to predict the result. The committee should have been composed of disinterested non-official Members who have no connection with Government. There is much room for retrenchment in the army expenditure. In 1857 the cost of the army was about 12 crores of rupees, and the garrison was two and a half lakhs strong. But it appears from the Budget for 1884 that the cost was about 17 crores in that year, although there was a large decrease in the numerical strength of the army. The increase in the expenditure is due to the increase in the number of European troops. A large saving could be effected by reducing the number of European troops and enlisting native troops in their place.

*The Keh-i-Nar* (Lahore), of the 7th August, says that the disestablishment of the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical establishment is quite unjustifiable, and urges the abolition of that establishment at the present time of great financial pressure.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

*The Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 11th August, represents India as a woman lying on her sick bed. A number of leeches, called the additional military expenditure, the cost of the Burma war, the cost of the contingent sent to Egypt, the salaries of European officers, the income-tax, the octroi duty, &c., are sucking her blood. A European Doctor and a native physician are

Circulation,  
315 copies.



invited to treat the patient. The former recommends a purgative, while the latter is of opinion that the patient will be unable to stand purging.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 9th August, says that when Mr. Alexander, the Magistrate of Muttra, was lately riding through the city, he saw a blind *teli* (oil-presser) working the oil-press himself. Mr. Alexander was struck with sympathy for the man and asked him why he did not use an ox. He replied that he could not afford to buy one. On this Mr. Alexander gave him a currency note of Rs. 20 and told him to purchase an ox with the money. It is needless to say that this act of generosity on the part of the Magistrate must have endeared him to the whole population of this district. It is to be regretted that the number of such sympathetic officers is small among Europeans.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālānkār), of the 14th August, is glad to say that an influential Association has been established in the North-Western Provinces to encourage and improve agriculture. The Association is composed of representatives of nearly all the districts in the province, and the members already number 86. The Lieutenant-Governor has consented to be Patron, and the Director and the Deputy Director of Agriculture and Commerce have been appointed President and Vice-President respectively. The Secretaryship of the Association has been bestowed on Mir Mahammad Husain.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 16th August, publishes an article in its editorial columns on the Note prepared in the Home Department on technical education in this country, but the article only repeats the comments of the *Indian Union* of Allahabad, of the 9th idem.



The *Rasik-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th August, referring to the memorial forwarded by the Anjuman-i-Panjáb to Sir Charles Aitchison, complaining of the forcible removal by the Registrar to the Panjáb University of the Anjuman's Press from the premises of the Senate-hall, hopes His Honor will endeavour to settle the dispute amicably; otherwise a number of civil and criminal suits will be instituted by one literary body against the other, which will be a great public scandal.

Quarrel between the Anjuman-i-Panjáb and the Panjáb University.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Khairkhwah-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 12th August, complains that the Military authorities at Lahore have, in return for Rs. 600, given power to a contractor

Bricks dug from the ground situated near the fort at Lahore.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

to take out as many bricks as he can from the ground situated in the vicinity of the fort there in one year. The contractor has dug Rs. 600 worth of bricks in six days. When the weather becomes cooler, he will be able to carry on the work of digging more steadily, and will dig Rs. 200 worth of bricks every day. It is well known that the quantity of bricks buried in the ground in question is immense. The Deputy Commissioner should enquire into the matter and cancel the agreement concluded between the Military authorities and the contractor. Government should either itself dig the bricks or sell the right to do so at public auction.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 7th August, says that formerly no examination fee was levied from the

Increase in examination and tuition fees.

candidates for the middle school examination. But three years ago an examination fee of one rupee was taken from each candidate. The next year the fee was raised to two rupees, and now it has been raised to three rupees, and it is rumoured that the fee will be raised to five rupees in 1887 ! The tuition fees in schools have been doubled this year, and the consequence is that a great number of poorer students

Circulation,  
200 copies.



have left the schools, and that many middle schools will shortly have to be reduced to primary schools. Again, the hostile attitude which Government has lately assumed towards high education is well known. When a special cess is levied from landlords for the support of schools, Government is not justified in making a steady increase in tuition and examination fees. The Department of Public Instruction should not be made a source of revenue.

Circulation,  
1,400 copies.

The *Mulla Dopidza* (Lahore), of the 11th August, is glad to say that the Secretary to the Panjab Government has taken into consideration the grievances of the Lahore Secretariat Press employes, to which attention was drawn by the *Dopidza*, and has directed the Superintendent of the Press to redress those grievances as far as possible. But the newspaper regrets to say that a very serious irregularity has lately come to light. One Nazir Ali, who was formerly employed in the Secretariat Press, left his post five months ago, but still he continued to receive his pay regularly every month till now. A Press employe lately made this matter public; but the Superintendent, far from enquiring into this grave irregularity, dismissed the man himself for giving publicity to it. Next day the Superintendent reinstated the man. It may be hoped that the Secretary to the Panjab Government will make an enquiry into the matter.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 10th August, in again commenting on the Debtors Bill, observes that cultivators, traders, and officials are at present able to obtain advances from money-lenders or make purchases on credit without even executing bonds. They adhere to their promises and pay their debts punctually enough, because they are afraid that if they are sent to prison by the creditors, they will be utterly ruined and their wives and children will starve during their imprisonment.



A very small proportion of cultivators, traders, and officials, who have frequent occasion to deal with money-lenders, are able to furnish immovable property as security, while in the event of abolition of imprisonment for debt money-lenders would refrain from making advances except on such security. If the measure is passed, no one will lend a farthing to wasika-holders, because wasikas are exempt from attachment in the execution of Civil Court decrees. The proposal is not suited to this country and will be highly injurious to trade and commerce.

The *Tamannât* (Lucknow), of the 8th August, is of opi-

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The same.

nion that the abolition of imprisonment for debt will be ruinous to trade and commerce in a poor country like India, and that the bulk of traders, cultivators, and others who carry on their trades and callings by borrowed capital will be unable to obtain advances in future and will be reduced to starvation in consequence.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 12th August, in com-

Circulation,  
60 copies.

The same.

menting upon the same subject, observes that the measure will prove to be the ruin of money-lenders and traders. Government has steadily pursued a hostile policy towards them. The introduction of the post-office money-order system has put a stop to the *hundis* of native bankers to a large extent, and the establishment of Government savings banks has led to a reduction in private deposits with them.

#### NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Sirdju-l-Akhbâr* (Jhelum), of the

Circulation,  
307 copies.

Nawâb of Dujâna, Panjâb.

9th August, complains that the Nawâb of Dujâna has forbidden Hindûs to blow the shell in their temples and the Muhammadans to have any dancing on occasions of marriages in their families, and strongly condemns this interference of His Highness with the religious and social matters of his subjects.



Circulation,  
450 copies

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th August, says that a European official in the service of the Mahārāja of Baroda lately called upon His Highness, but that the Mahārāja, being busy at the time, sent word to him to that effect. The official was greatly indignant at this and sent an impertinent letter to His Highness. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is right in saying that if a native wants a master, he should employ a European. It may be hoped that other native princes will take a lesson from this occurrence.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Āstāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 13th August, says that Nawāb Nizāmu-l-din Khān of Mamdot is an able, just, unprejudiced and generous prince, and asks Sir Charles Aitchison to invest him with powers before his departure from this country.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 10th August, is glad to say that Panjabis have resolved to establish a factory for making lucifer matches. A joint stock company will be formed for the purpose, with a capital of Rs. 50,000. It is a matter of surprise and regret that natives should have to import even such small things from England. Once two English ships laden with matches sank in the sea on their way to this country, and the inconvenience to which natives were exposed from the scarcity of that necessary article at that time may be easily imagined. The *Hindustān* is surprised that the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces have not yet turned their attention to the establishment of such factories.

The same paper says that it would appear that the consumption of kerosine-oil in India has increased from 9,000,000 gallons a year to 22,600,000 gallons a year during the last five years, and that



the whole of this oil is imported from the United States. If the use of kerosine-oil continues to increase at this rate, the oil-pressers here will soon share the fate of native weavers and will be obliged to close their presses. It is high time that natives should endeavour to improve their industrial arts and supply themselves their wants; otherwise they will be reduced to a state of utter poverty ere long.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 11th August, complains that the flour commonly sold at Lahore

Bad flour sold at Lahore.

at present is very old and rotten, and is sure to be injurious to the public health. But when the people remonstrate with the traders, the latter reply that they have bought the flour from Government itself.

Circulation,  
2,800 copies.

The *Pragāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 11th August, complains that at Allahabad meat is

Sale of meat at Allahabad.

now carried in the streets for sale, and that a shop for the sale of meat has also been opened outside the meat-market.

Circulation,  
550 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Asfah-i-Alam <sup>18</sup>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayaz Singh	Aug. 11th	Aug. 13th.	184 copies.
2	Asfah-i-Azamgarh	Azamgarh	"	"	Ilham Ali	" 9th	" 16th	350 "
3	Asfah-i-Hind.	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	" 14th	" 12th, 14th & 16th.	500 "
4	Asfah-i-Panjab	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 9th, 11th & 13th.	" 12th	150 "
5	Agr <sup>18</sup> Akhbar	Agr <sup>18</sup>	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 7th	" 12th	140 "
6	Ainu-l-Akbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar Ali	" 8th	" 15th	70 "
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Munirab Husain Khan.	" 10th	" 13th	2,800 "
8	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	11th	" 12th	254 "
9	Akhbar-i-Chander	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 10th	" 16th	84 "
10	Almalu-l-Akbar	Delhi	"	"	Fakru-din	" 12th	" 12th & 16th,	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government.)
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 10th & 14th.	" 12th	102 copies.
12	Almor <sup>18</sup> Akbar	Almor <sup>18</sup>	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	9th	12th	200 "
13	Amjad-ul-Akbar	Badliun	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Husain	" 14th	" 16th	150 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Chander Lal	" 7th	" 12th	102 "
15	Asfah-i-Akbar	Delhi	"	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	" 11th	" 14th	240 "
16	Asfah	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 10th	" 11th	75 "
17	Bahar-i-Hind	Agr <sup>18</sup>	"	"	Momin Husain	" 8th	" "	"







*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39	Lahore Gazette	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Dídar Rakhsh	Aug. 7th	Aug. 11th	100 copies.
40	Lafsu-l-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	"	"	Muhammad Abdul-latif Khán.	" 10th	" 12th.	"
41	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Bulqí Dás	8th	11th	400
42	Marrow's Gazette	Jodhpur	"	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	9th	12th	140
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad	10th	11th	200
44	Mulla-i-Ner	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgé Prasad	7th	12th	59
45	Mawji-i-Narbudda	Hoshangabad	"	"	Abdul Karim	5th	" 13th.	276
46	Mudgád Patis	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Rasá	12th	" 11th	100
47	Mishr-i-Darakshshán	Delhi	"	"	Nusrat Ali	July 17th & Aug. 8th.	"	"
48	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	"	Muhibu-l-lah	Aug. 7th	"	250
49	Mitra Patis	Lahore	Hindi	"	Mukund Ram	9th	"	250
50	Musid-i-Am	Agrá	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khán	10th	13th	125
51	Mulki Shuhad	Lahore	"	Weekly	Fuad-i-din	9th	15th	650
52	Mulla Dopind	"	"	"	Alá Din	11th	"	1,400
53	Musyer-i-Sam	Morábad	"	"	Amjad Ali	9th	11th	175
54	Musir-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan	8th	"	52
55	Musnu-i-Mulh	Morábad	"	"	Fahim-i-din	8th	11th	100
56	Ner Aghán	Ludhiana	"	"	Rev. O. B. Newton	12th	14th	755
57	Nusratu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	"	"	Nusrat Ali	8th	11th	200
58	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	M a r á t h	"	Báudeva Bháskar	" 11th	" 12th	390
59			English.					



59	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	10th to 16th,	10th to 16th,	660 copies (in- cluding copies taken by Govern- ment.)
60	Oudh Punch	"	"	Weekly	Saijád Husain	5th	12th	300 copies.
61	Panjáb Akhbar	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	7th & 11th.	10th & 14th,	300 "
62	Panjáb Punch	"	"	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	11th	14th	80 "
63	Pate Khán	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahmán	"	16th	400 "
64	Patilá Akhbar	Patilá	"	"	Din Muhammad	5th	12th	670 "
65	Prayag Samachar	Allahábád	Hindí	"	Dewakí Nandan	11th	11th	550 "
66	Qaisarí	Jullundur	Urdú	"	Ahmad Baksh	14th	15th	125 "
67	Rafiq-i-Lam	Sialkót	"	"	Diván Chand	8th	10th	300 "
68	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	"	"	Muharram Ali	7th	"	450 "
69	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	Benares	"	"	Ghulam Husain	9th	11th	350 "
70	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nádir Ali	10th, 12th & 14th.	13th, 14th & 16th.	413 "
71	Shahjahan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdú, Hindí	Weekly	Murád Ali	9th	11th	381 "
72	Shahjahan Punch	Moridábád	Urdú	"	Jamshed Ali	8th	"	125 "
73	Ranach	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	9th to 14th,	10th to 15th,	150 "
74	Sadain-i-Akhbar	Bahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarká Náth	12th	15th	250 "
75	Sadain-i-Quds	Delhi	"	"	Muhammad Abdu-l- Quds.	"	14th.	325 "
76	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindí	"	Banshi Dhar	9th	"	200 "
77	Sarvak-i-Benares	Benares	Urdú	"	Wali Muhammad	16th	16th	450 "
78	Shah-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	8th	12th	120 "
79	Shah-i-Oudh	Fyzábád	"	Tri-monthly,	Dwarká Dás	11th	14th	150 "
80	Shah-i-Tar	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim	10th	12th	61 "
81	Siraj-i-Akhbar	Jhelam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	9th	13th	307 "
82	Sudhakar Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r á t h i	"	Lakshman Anant	11th	14th	200 "
83	Surdar-i-Qaisarí	Bámpur	Hindí.	"	Muhammad Rasf	12th	16th	150 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
84	Tahrif	... Morádábád ...	Urdú	Weekly	... Ráhat Ali Khán ...	Aug. 12th	1886.	60 copies.
85	Tamannadi	... Lucknow ...	"	"	... Páran Ohand ...	Aug. 8th	16th	150 "
86	Tattiya-i-Hind	... Meerut ...	"	"	... Ashraf Ali ...	" "	10th	300 "
87	Vasir-i-Hind	... Sialkot ...	"	"	... Mirza Mavahid ...	" "	11th	200 "
88	Vasir-i-Mulk	... " ...	"	"	... Ghulam Ahmad ...	" "	12th	"
89	Vatania Paper	... " ...	"	Daily	... Gyan Ohand ...	10th	14th.	800 "
90	Vridi Dhatre	... Dhár ...	Maráthi	Weekly	... Har Bhatkar ...	7th to 13th	10th to 16th	120 "
91	Wagdy-i-A'lam	... Ghásipur ...	Urdú	"	... Siraj-i-din Ahmad, ...	12th	16th	225 "
92	Zarfa-i-Had	... Meerut ...	"	"	... Sabit Ali ...	9th	11th	200 "

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 23rd August, 1886.

PEIYÁ DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,**

Received up to 23rd August, 1886.

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